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## Patent Claims

1. (currently amended) An installation, in particular a vacuum process installation, for processing a substrate (130; 230; 330; 430; 530) , in particular a semiconductor wafer, having at least one processing station (582-588) , characterized in that to hold and/or transport the substrate (130; 230; 330; 430; 530) , the installation comprises at least one frame (110; 210; 310; 410; 510) with a clamped-in carrier (120; 220; 320; 420; 520), it being possible for the substrate, (130; 230; 330; 430; 530) to be secured to the carrier, (120; 220; 320; 420; 520) over a large area.

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2. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the at least one processing station (582-588) comprises a chuck electrode, (140; 240; 340; 440) , having a planar outer surface, (141; 244; 341; 441), it being possible for the carrier (120; 220; 320; 420; 520) to be positioned parallel and adjacent to the outer surface (141; 244; 341; 441) of the chuck electrode. (140; 240; 340; 440).

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- 3. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in claim 2, characterized
- a) in that the carrier (120; 220; 320) consists of a nonconductive dielectric material and is provided with a conductive layer (122; 222; 322) on one side;
- b) in that the frame (110; 210; 310) is conductive at
  15 least regionally; and
  - c) in that the carrier (120; 220; 320) is clamped in the frame (110; 210; 310) in such a way that the

conductive layer <del>(122; 222; 322)</del> is contact-connected to the conductive region of the frame. <del>(110; 210; 310).</del>

- 5 4. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the carrier (120; 220; 320)—is formed by a vacuum-compatible, thermally stable film, in particular of polyimide, and the conductive layer (122; 222; 322)—is formed by a vapor-deposited metallization or a conductive polymer.
- 5. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the film  $\frac{(120; 220; 320)}{(120; 220; 320)}$  is from 50-200  $\mu$ m, preferably approximately 100  $\mu$ m, thick, and the metallization  $\frac{(122; 222; 322)}{(120; 320)}$  is from 0.03-0.5  $\mu$ m, preferably approximately 0.1  $\mu$ m, thick.
- 6. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in one of claims 2, to 5, characterized in that the chuck electrode (347)—is constructed on a base body which comprises a radiofrequency electrode, (345), the chuck electrode (347)—being electrically insulated from the radiofrequency electrode, (345), with in particular an insulated leadthrough (348)—passing through the radiofrequency electrode (345)—being provided for contact-connection of the chuck electrode. (340).
- 7. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in one of claims 2, to 6, characterized in that the chuck electrode (240)—comprises a dielectric, (243),—in particular a plate of aluminum oxide Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is arranged in such a way that it lies between the chuck electrode (240)—and the carrier (220)—when the carrier (220)—has been positioned parallel and adjacent to the outer surface (244) of the chuck electrode.—(240)—
  - 8. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in one of claims  $2_{\underline{t}}$  to  $7_{\underline{t}}$  characterized in that the

processing station (582-588)—comprises a voltage source (150; 250; 350)—for applying a voltage between the frame (110; 210; 310) and the chuck electrode, (140; 240; 340),—it being possible in particular to generate a DC voltage of 200-1500 V, preferably 500-1000 V.

- 9. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in one of claims 2, to 8, characterized in that the chuck electrode (440)—comprises a plurality of regions of different polarity.
- 10. (currently amended) The installation as claimed in one of claims 2, to 9, characterized in that the processing station (582-588) comprises a gas feed (142; 242; 342; 442) for feeding a gas into a space between the chuck electrode (140; 240; 340; 440) and the carrier, (120; 220; 320; 420), it preferably being possible to generate a gas pressure of more than 100 Pa.

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- 11. (currently amended) A frame for the installation as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10—for holding and/or transporting the substrate, (130; 230; 330; 430), characterized in that it is designed to clamp in a carrier, (120; 220; 320; 420), in particular a film.
- 12. (currently amended) The frame as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that it is at such a manner regionally conductive, that a in conductive layer (122; 222; 322) of the clamped-in carrier (120; -220; 320) can be contact-connected through the conductive region.
- 13. (currently amended) A film which is to be clamped into the frame as claimed in claim 11, or 12, characterized in that on one side it has a conductive layer, (122; 222; 322), which is preferably formed by a vapor-deposited metallization or a conductive polymer,

and in that it is vacuum-compatible and thermally stable, the film substantially being produced from a non-conductive dielectric material, in particular from polyimide.

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- 14. (currently amended) A processing station for the installation as claimed in one of claims 2, to 10, characterized by a chuck electrode (140; 240; 340; 440) with a planar outer surface, (141; 244; 341; 441), the extent of which corresponds to at least one main surface of the substrate, (130; 230; 330; 430), it being possible for the chuck electrode, (140; 240; 340; 440), together with a carrier (120; 220; 320; 420) positioned parallel and adjacent to the outer surface (141; 244; 341; 441) of the chuck electrode, to form an electrostatic chuck device.
- 15. (currently amended) A method for processing a substrate, (130; 230; 330; 430), in particular a semiconductor wafer, in a vacuum process installation, characterized in that the substrate (130; 230; 330; 430), in order to be held and/or transported, is secured over a large area to a carrier (120; 220; 320; 420) clamped in a frame. (110; 210; 310; 410).

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- 16. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the substrate (130; 230; 330; 430)—is adhesively bonded to a first planar main surface (121; 221; 321; 421)—of the carrier (120; 220; 320; 420)—by means of a vacuum-compatible and releasable adhesive.
- 17. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that a chuck electrode (140; 340; 340; 440) is arranged with a planar outer surface (141; 244; 341; 441) parallel and adjacent to a second planar main surface (123; 223; 323; 423) of the carrier, (120; 220; 320; 420), the second planar main

surface (123; 223; 323; 423) being on the opposite side from the first planar main surface. (121; 221; 321; 421).

- 18. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the first main surface (121; 321; 421)—of the carrier (120; 320; 420)—is provided with a conductive layer. (122; 322; 422).
- The method claimed 10 19. (currently amended) as in claim 18, characterized in that the chuck electrode (347)—is built on a base body which is formed by a radiofrequency electrode (345), the chuck electrode <del>(347)</del>being electrically insulated from the 15 radiofrequency electrode, (345), and the voltage being applied between the chuck electrode (347) and the frame  $\frac{(310)}{}$  in particular by means of an leadthrough. (348).
- 20 20. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the second main surface (223)—of the carrier (220)—is provided with a conductive layer, (222), and in that a dielectric (243) is arranged between the chuck electrode (240)—and the second planar main surface (223)—of the carrier.—(220).
  - 21. (currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims, 17—to 20, characterized in that a voltage is applied between the frame (110; 210; 310)—and the chuck electrode. (140; 240; 340).

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22. (currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 17, to 21,—characterized in that to control the temperature of the substrate (130; 230; 330; 430), a gas at a superatmospheric pressure is introduced into a space between the second main surface (123; 223; 323; 423)—of the carrier (120; 220; 320; 420)—and the planar outer surface (141; 244; 341; 441)—of the chuck

electrode. (140; 240; 340; 440).

23. (currently amended) The method as claimed in one of—claims 17, to 22, characterized in that to release the substrate (130; 230; 330)—the conductive layer (122; 222; 322)—of the carrier (120; 220; 320)—is short-circuited with the chuck electrode. (140; 240; 340).